INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, August 22, 1854.

State of Affairs-Arrest of Spaniards-Robbery and Revolvers-Internal Troubles-Troops for Tampico-Signs of the Times-Alvarez-De Boulbon-The Seven Milhon Dollars-Rafae Rafael-Arrest of Americans-Seizure of Old Clothes - Commercia! News, &c., &c.

Matters now wear a most unpleasant aspect in this country. The position of foreigners in particular is anything but agreeable. No one knows at what hour he may no the tern from his family and af. fairs and thrown into a dungeon, or hurried on board a prison ship, and finally forced to leave the country, without time allowed to give the least atntion to his business concerns. So far, however, none but Spaniards have been the victims of this wanton and cruel abuse of power. Poor Spain! she appears to be in a condition, now, that even the Mexicans can kick her with impunity; and, if there be any greater indignity than that, your corres pondent has yet to learn what it is.

Since the unnecessary and silly disarming of the population, the bolde-t robberies are practised here Foreign merchants, with often hundreds of thousands of dollars in their houses, are now at the mercy of all the incredible ruffianism that prevail; in a Mexican seaboard town. It is a satisfaction however, to know that many a snug little revolve jies securely stowed away, and is daily examined as ome precious jewel too rich to be exposed to val

Meanwhile the nabobs of the hour, (the Governor ard other high functionaries,) wear troubled counnances. They have ample cause for feep solicitude, even if there be no hidden and secret cause of alarm. Disaffection is rife. Pronunciamen thunder in from different quarters in spite of a slavish press, gag laws and official rifling of the mails. The troubles in Guerrero, Yucatan and Tamauli; as are undoubtedly on the increase. Near 2,000 troops have been embarked at this place for the latter department, (to land at Tampico,) within a fortnight; and though merchants can get no letters from that section, rumors are not wanting to the effect that his Serene High ress's army have been

badly used.

Yet it is impossible to infer anything from the signs of the times in this country. The Mexican nation is strong from its very weakness, and the present government may be considered as about as firm as any other one the country has ever had—simply because nine-tent s of the population results do not know or even eare what is going on.

Personations are below made for prosequing the

Preparations are being made for prosecuting the warwith Alvarez vigorously by the time the climate of the country inhabited by the spotted people habit become somewhat safe for troops from the upland plains. If the present government holds on until the winter months, we may expect warm work in Guerrero.

Gueriteo.

Some doubt is now expressed as to the capture of the Count de Racusset Boulbon, and those are not wanting who declare that the man who has been taken at Guayamas is only a spurious Count de Boulbon, who assumed that redoubtable name for effect.

Bouloon, who assumed that redoubtable name for effect

We have odd repoets in circulation about the \$7,000,000. You know the government at Mexico has been selling drafts on Almonte at 2 per cent premium. It is almost incredible, but these drafts are negotiable only with the name of some substantial house in Mexico by way of endorasment to the government. There's faith for you. There's something wrong, too, in New York. Our "ubiquitous" friend, Don Rafael Rafael arrived the other day per New O. leans steamer, and seizing the first conveyance, and without waiting for the diligencia, rushed frantically towards the capital. In the meanwhile, no one knows whether Almonte or Arrangolz is in charge of the Mexican legation to the United States. And as to who is the Mexican consulcither at New York or New Orlelins, it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell that. Three or four names are mentioned in connection with each.

The usual systematic course of annoyance and oppression is being practised to sards all Americans who are endeavoring to establish themse ves on the Isthmus of Tebuantepec. Recently, Mr. Falcunct, a young American gentleman who had gote to Minatillan to survey the splendid property of Mr. Follun, of your city, was arcested and dragged before his Excellency General Cos—who distinguished himself at San Antonio and San Jacinto, and broke his parole when released—and there interrogated as a male/notor for having ianocently usid upon his arrival that he had heard it said at Vera Cauz his Most Serenc Highness had an attack of "bowel complaint!" His Excellency was furi-

Vera Cruz his Most Serene Higheess had an attack of "bowel complaint!" His Excellency was furious—treatened to shoot the culprit as a foreign spy. Finally, ho wever, the old gentleman cooled down, and appeased his suger by getting himself "thot in the neck" by his old enemy, the rum bottle.

That Minatidan is the "San Juan" of Mexico, connot be doubted. We are yet to learn if the Supreme government has awarded any satisfaction so promptly demanded by the government at Washington for the cruel and barbarous outrage practiced upon the unfortunate shipwrecked Captain Mannan, last winter.

ington for the cruel and barbarous outrage practiced upon the unfortunate shipwrecked Captain Moeman, lest winter.

Lecally, there is little of importance. The reign of terror prevail in fail sway, and exiles are leaving in troops—which is a good thing for the New Orleans steamers.

Among the amusing items is the following:—A fortaight tince the American big Seguio, of Baltimore, arrived from Genos. The commander of Caslom House Guards, in searching the vesse, distince, arrived from Genos. The commander of Caslom House Guards, in searching the vesse, distince, arrived grow of the salors on board were guilty of the andacity of having two suits of clother. And as ready made clothing is contachand here, the gallant "commander, &.," seized poor Jack Ter's duds, and, tucking then under his arm, brought them heroically ashore, with the flag of Dios y Libertad waving victoriously above his head. It is not ascertained whether the scamen have recovered their 'breeches' or not; but it is evidently a case for diplomatic interference.

In port, steamship Orizaha for New Orleans to day; bark Mary Spring, of New York, for Luguna to morrow; brig Seguin sailed for Pensacola on the 18th instant; schooner Lydia, of New York, is sold here; brig Nenzphar, of New York, Business generally very dul, and commerce gradually expiring.

Please give notice that vessels coming here with to take a return cargo on their own account, are

Please give notice that vessels coming here with ceal on account of the Mexican government, and to take a return cargo on their own account, are liable to be disappointed if they expect to escape tonnege duty. But the United States Consul has been requested to give some official information through the Herald.

The ramor of the poisoning of Medame Sontag is purely a Mexican invention, and worthy of the national genius. None but coyotes—as a friend calls the greaters—(the coyote is an animal supposed to be a cross between the jackall and the hyear, and after peculiar to the republic of "God and Liberty")—would disturb the grave of Henrietta Sontag, one of the purest of her sex, for so base a curpose as scandalizing her memory. Dios y Libertad.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.
[From the N. O. Delta, Aug. 26.]
Our dates by this arrival are to the 16th, from the city of Mexico, and to the 22d from Vera Cruz, includive. The political news is not very important. The country appears to continue in about the same deplorable condition our last advices left it—wars and rumors of was—discontent and insurrection seem to be the order of the day. Of course, it is niterly impossible for us to arrive at anything like the true state of affisirs from the papers, since the last decree of the general government has tied the tongues of the people, randered powerless the pen and muzzled the press, and of course error must prevail.

and muzzled the press, and of course error must prevail.

In our last advices, it will be remembered we published a telegraphic despatch re eived at Vera Cruz, as the Orizaba was about to sail, to the effect, that Count Racousset de Boulbon, had pronounced at the head of the French battalion in Guaymas, and after a hattle of two hours' duration, had been defeated by General Yanez, and surrendered at discretion. We flod in the Trait d'Union, of the 5th instant, the following particulars of this affair:

On the 2d of July, Count Racousset arrived from San Francisco, and disembarked within three leagues of Guaymas, which port he entered disguised and under an assumed name. He had an interview with some of his most intimate and faithful friends, and sounded the feelings of the foreign soldiers in the garrison, with a majority of whom he was personally acquainted. It seems to at his first efforts were fruitless, and they advised him to return immediately to San Francisco. But it appears that a few days in bequent he had very singularly wrought a total change in the minds of these men, and raised among them an unprecedented defection. He

succeeded in forcing himself on the battalion, and on the 12th of July we find him endeavoring to treat with General Yanez, demanding nothing more nor less than hostages and the surrender of the artillery—accounting, in fact, to a declaration of war. On the 13th, about noon, he openly declared his intentions, and led on in person, at the head of the foreign auxiliaries, a deferninged assault upon the Mexican troops. He was repulsed after having seen fifty of his soldiers yall dead upon the 6bd, and his reaks fitted with the wounded. In the meant me the entire population was in arms, and his retreat was completely cateff, nothing was left but to surrender at discretion, which he did with the handred men, a few of his men having succeeded in escaping from the city. Such has been the termination of this attempt—edious in its installation, disastrous in its results. We abstain from reflections. We fear our repreactes would but fall upon the dead.

Thus speaks the Trait d'Unique of its own countrymen. It will be borne in mind that these men, at whose head the Count unfurled the standard of rebellion, are a portion of the two thousand that were recently enlisted in San Francisco by Dillon and De Valles—the French and Mexican Cousuls—sud sent by them to Guaymas to serve in the Mexican army. It looks very much like warming into life the viper.

The official despatch of General Yanez states that the number of the troops under command of Boulbon was four hundref, while the force under his coommand did not exceed three hundreds delivers and citizens. The government loss was fourteen killed and a considerable number wounded. The battle continued for three hours. The small vesse which brought the Count to Graymas escaped, carrying off with it about trity of those who fied the field when the day was lost. All the arms and manitions which the Count brought with him from California fell into the hands of the victors.

The Supreme government has declared this battle of Guaymas worthy to eccupy a page in the his try of the count

accompliers was at the lest accounts from Guaymas, drawing to a clise, and, in all probability, the Count had been shot on the 19th ultimo." Poor Beulbon!

The news from the south—the scene of the explots of Alvarez and his hardy mountaineers, is not very important. Gen. Noriega has left the command of the government forces in that section, and followed His Serene Highness, to Mexico—bad health is reported to be the cause.

Gineral Motino, in command of the army of operations in the State of Guerrero, has had a battle. At the town of Zanganguato, on the 4th of August, he states he met the revolutionists, to the number of 1,200, and after a well-cintested battle, during which both armies foug. t with unprecedented heroism, he remained master of the field, having carried the cuemy's fortifications, and put their troops to flight. The enimy lost 37 killed and 48 wounded, and 42 were taken prisoners—among wnom were the military commandant and the first and second judges of Tispehuals, "whom," Moreno rewarks, "I will snoot, in presence of my troops, at five o'clock this morning, as an example to all factionists. The remainder of the privour silled in the disposition of the government." Further slong, in his dispatch, Moreno status—"I recrossed the river Tanguata, and encamped on its bank luring the night, when I again commenced the retrogate march to Thapchuala, burning all the habitations of the rebels on both sides of the river. Our loss in the action of the 5th was five killed and seven wounded, of the light battalions of Zuca'ccas and Guerrero."

Under the caption of "more triumphs in the South," we find that D. Juan Cienfre tos with a defachment of troops from Calipanzinzo had, while in the jusuit of a body of the rebels, captured three motioious chiefs, to wit: Pansilo Bello. Hillorio Sanchez, and Manuel Astadillo, with several others who were found in their company. These would be decapitated to soon as a detechment of regular troops should arrive at Chiloauziego. An important correspondence had also been ins

in the departments of Guerrere, Michoacan and Ta-manipas.

General Cespedes has been second commundant of the division of Mexico, in place of Betancourt, Bineto Villoral Palverado and Epitacio Hernan-dez, convicted of burglary, were publicly executed in the city of Mexico, on the 14th instant.

An amneste has been proclaimed in favor of the exited Generals Minon and Saurez Naverro, and on the 12th irst, the antereducion the enjoyment of

exiled Generals Minon and Saurez Navarro, and on the 12th irst, they receivered upon the enjoyment of their former grade and emoluments.

Senor Porto Carrero, the Spanish officer who went to hiszing a short time since from Havana, has been appointed to the rank of commander of squadron by Santa Anna.

The indiana continue their depredations in the roritern States of Mexico, but they appear to be lesing ground. In everal battles that have taken place between them and the troops in Durano and it we are to place any confidence in the official despatches, the abolightes have been badly whipped.

An epic peem is announced as forthcoming short An epic poem is announced as normoning snorm, the argument being no less a subject than the battle of l'ampico. It will doubtless be something on the order of our renowned American opic—the Black Hawk war.

Bordas and Rocco, says the Trait d'Union, of the 5th, lett Mexico yesterday. They carry with them the regrets and sympathics of the dilettant,

Great Fibe at Suncook, N. H.—Thursday morning, as we learn from the Manchester Mirror, a fire broke cut in the small manufacturing town of Suncook, about ten miles from Manchester, by which all the tracing establishments on the main street were destrayed. Every building the fire touched, the in number, was destroyed. The fire firstappeared in the tear of a large three story building, built last year by Mr. John Tessant. The Mirror edds the following particulars:

"In the lower story were three stores; one occupied by A. S. anding & Co., West India goods dealers; another by Mr. Morse, for dry goods; the third was unoccupied; the second and third stories were occupied by the Mes-rs. Smith, painters and dealers in the articles pertaining to their trade, and by Dr. While, a diaties; also, there were a hall and a school room. The building was insured for \$2,000 in the Union Mutual at Concord. Spauling & Co., were insured for \$1,000 loss \$1,500. The policy of the Messas Smith had expired; loss about \$500.

Such of this was the "Stark Building," owned by the Pembroke mills, and occupied by Samuel Appleton and Wm Gordon for boarding houses. It was a wooden building three stories high, worth about \$4,000—fully insured. The families saved most of their furniture.

The fire extended no farther south, but north of the start it first took a large three story building.

its start it first took a large three story building, owned and occupied by Wm. L. Morse, for a tia, crockery, stove and furniture establishment. The whole property was worth about \$3,500, and insured for \$1,500.

whele property was work about 20,000, and about 100 for \$1,500.

Next came a two story shop, occupied by Mr. Coburn for harness making and hatter's store. He saved most of his stock. The building was owned by Joseph Exery.

Fortunately it was at least 100 feet from the last building to the one next north, owned by Mr. Watkins; there was no wind, and by the aid of wet blankets the fire was stopped in its progress north.

It then crossed the street and burned a one story building owned by Joseph T. Goss, of Hocksett, and occupied by A. Drew, jeweller. The building was not insured, and was worth about \$200. The jewelry was mostly saved.

not insured, and was worth about \$200. The jewelry was mostly saved.

It then caught in a building owned by Jacob Sawyer, worth \$2,000, and insured for \$1,500. In the basemens was a restaurant kept by Mr. Emerson; in the first story a clothing store occupied by a Mr. Eastman, insured for \$500—stock of both mostly saved; in the second story the Odl Fellows Hall.

It then extended to two onestory buildings owned by T. J. Otterson of Hocksett, not insured. He occupied a part of one for a dry goods store, and Miss Pickering and Miss DeMeritt, milliners, occupied the otter parts of the two. Stock mostly save, Loss on buildings \$600.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Frightful Steamboat Tylosion,
UPWARDS OF TWENTT PERSONS KILL, ED AND MANY
WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1, 1884 A few days since, just after the steamer Timour h'o. had landed her passengers at Edwards' yard, near Jeffe. son City, Missourl, her boilers exploded, scattering death and destruction around, and leaving the boat a total

shore cead, and it was supposed that fifteen or sixteen others were thrown overboard and drowned. Owing to the confusion and excitement the exact num

ber of killed could not be ascertained. About seventien persons were scalded and otherwise

Mr. Dix the pilot, was in a dying state, not having

spoken since the explosion. Mr Eckers, the clerk of the boat, had his fam beard, and two of his children were severely injured.

The injured men are principally deck hands. Two of

the place where the explosion occurred.

The hull was breaking up, and but few of the goods on board would be saved. The entire upper works are destroyed. The engineers of the boat, Charles W. McCord. and John R Scott, gave bonds in the sum of \$4,000 to a swer ary charge of misconduct or negligence.

Loss of the Steamer Lady Eighn on Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKIR, Sept. 1, 1854. The steamer Lady Elgin struck a rock off Manitowood on Wednesday night last, while on her downward passage, but managed to reach the pier at that place, where she sunk. She had three hundred passengers on board, all of whom were saved.

From Weshington.

EXPECTED RETURN OF SECRETARY MARCY—DEATH
OF CHARLES PERUSS. WASHINGTON, September 2, 1854. It is expected that Secretary Marcy will return to

Washington on Monday. Charles Preuss, the companion of Fremont in his ex plorations, died in this city to-day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1864.

The flags of the shipping in our harbor were displayed

at half mast at noon to day, expressive of indignation at fenator Douglas' opposition to the River and Harbor bill, and the bells have been tolling all the afternoon He speaks at North Market Hall to night, and there is much excitement throughout the city.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 2, 1854. soft democratic convention was held here to-day,

and delegates were elected to the Syracuse convention It is understood that they are all in favor of the admin-

The Will of Dr. Manning Set Aside, &c. Boston, Sept. 2, 1854.

The Judge of Prelate of Essex county has declared the will of Dr. Manning, of Ipswich, invalid. He left the bulk of his property to found a high school in Ipswish, disinheriting his son. The ground of setting the wil sside was insanity 1 on. Rufus Choate was counsel for The weather continues thick, but with year little rain

STAMPORD, Sept 2, 1854.
As the passenger train on the New Haven road wa Troman Keeler, who was attempting to get upon th

his legs, severing them entirely from the body. lived but a few hours after the sad occurrence.

Winguisto, Va., Sept. 2, 1854.

An arch of the bridge new in course of construction for the Hempfield road, near this chy, fell to-day, killing the contractor, Mr. James McCartney, and one of the

The Brie and Kulamazoo Hallroad Ba We learn by a letter from Adrian that the Eric and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank has redeered all its bills presented for payment, and that the run on the bank has ocased.

The Dress Ball at Newport.

Bornow, rept. 2, 1834
The dress ball at Newport came off on Friday evening
ast. About sixty, couple were present.

Arrival of the Steamship James Adges CHARLESTON, Sept 2, 185 The United States mail steamship James Adges, Cap C. Turner, arrived at this port at nine o'click

Weather in Baitimore.

Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1854. The thermometer to night stands at 85 degs. The

Honey is unchanged in value, and stocks dull as this morning's board. Reading sold at 33%; Pennsylvania Fallrond, 44%; Leng Fland Raihrond, 11%; Merri Caul, 11%; Lengh Navigation Company, 62%; clevelend and Fittsburg Raihrond, 86. For Kentucky Bonds 106 was bid.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Before Richard E. Stilwell, E.q.
CHARGE OF ASSAULT WITH DANGEROUS WEAPONS.
SPIT. 2.—The United States vs. John R. Barmard.
— Defendant is chief officer of the American ship Minna Shiffer. Mr. Ridgway called and examined Peber Johnson, who testified:—I was second mate of the Minna Shiffer on her law voyage from Galveston; at sea, on it e 15th of August last, Mr. Barnard struck me in the left eye with his fist and closed my eye; then he took the cook's carving huife and cut me on the lead three or four times; all the cuts are now lealed except one; then he hauled my knife out of my sheeth and stabled ms in the right side; it is sore yet; captain came and took the knife away; mate thersupon got a hammer out of the tool chest, which the captain also took away; he then g t an iron winch handle, and the captain took that from him.

On cross examination by Mr. Depolue ae testided:

On cross examination by Mr. Donolue as testified: On cross examination by Mr. Donolme he testified:
I don't know whether I was struding up or lying
down when the mste struck me with the carving
kni'e; steward teld me of it; I know the mate was
on top of me when he cut my head; I was not on top
of the mate; fill not see him cut me with the sheath
knife; he had hold of my hair, holding my head
cown; I was lying down somehow on my knoes; he
was lying over me; I felt him haul my knife out of
my strait.

Machariah Taylor was then sworn and examined.

was lying over me; I felt him haul my knife out of my steath.

Zacharish Taylor was then sworn and examined—I was cook and steward; on the hish August, between twelve and one, John-on came on deck from dinner and sat on the booby hatch; chief mate said to him, "don't mind the gaiftopsails, don't set them;" Johnson said, "What do you mean by not satting the gafftopsails, I don't understand English very well;" Barnard replied, "If I tell you to ret them or not set them I suppose you will obey the order;" I don't remember which he said; Johnson replied that if the captain told him to set the gaff-topsails, he would obey him, but not Mr. Barnard; both officers then passed around from larboard to starboard; Barnard asked Johnson to take his sheath knife off; Johnson said he would not take it off for any man; that he did not intend to use it on any one; one or two words passed afterwards, which I do not recollect; Barnard then struck Johnson in the face; they rolled about docks till the captain parted them, and they clinched again; all the knife I saw was my chopping knife, which was in Barnard's hand as he rolled over; I took the knife away; no more hlows passed that I saw; Rarnard picked up a hammer and winch handle, which the captain took from him; saw a cut afterwards in Johnson's side, two little chops in his head; he knocked off duty a few days; at the time of the difficulty I saw Johnson's sheath knife falling to the deck, but don't know where it came from; captain parted them, and as he threw them apart, the knife iell; don't know which one it fell nearest to.

On cross-examination he said:—When I took the chopping knife from Barnard's hand, Johnson was on top of him; I saw Barnard make an attempt to clop at Johnson with the koife; Johnson's eye was not, to my recollection, closed up; it was black.

After hearing the counsel on both sides, the Commissioner intimated that he should commit the defendant, whereupon the counsel for the defendant one authorities upon the subject. Zacharish Taylor was then sworn and examined-

The Ceneral Health.

The choicea has disappeared from Ondensburg,
N.Y., and the labors of the Board of Health and
nominally closed.

THE CHOLERA AT FALL RIVER, MASS.

From the Fall River News of the 31st., we take the foil wing detailed account of the alarming maindy which is prevailing in that city. We learn that since the publication of the subjoined account the cisease continues unabated, and that several deaths be doccurred on Wednesday night and Thursday

Clearer continues unabated, and that several deaths be'd occurred on Wednesday night and Thursday mon. Jing:

On Thursday morning last, Jeremian Holland, an Irishman, was attaked with cholera, or what was terased cholera, and died about moon. The body, contrary to the savice of the Rev. Mr. Murphy, the Catholic priest, was Nept until Friday. On Thursday evening the friends of the deceased had a "wake," according to the castom of his countrymer, and being well supplied with liquor, they continued their "wake" through the right. On Saturday, a number of those who attented the "wake" were attacked with cholera and died, in a few hours. Up to 9 o'clock Saturday night, some afteen had died, not one of whom survived 24 hours after the attack. During Sunday night some six or seven others died, and up to the present writing (Wedlesday afternoon, 4 o'clock), the whole number of deaths have amounted to about thirty six. Of this number a very large proportion were present either at the wake or funeral of Holland. Below we append the names of the victums, as far as accertained:

Jeremiah Holland, Central attreet.

Riley, we leave in the person who shaved the

Jeremiah Holland, Central street.
Peter Riky, Spring street.
Rikey, we learn is the person who shared the corpse of Holland.
Eugene Sullivan, Tivarton.
Datiel Sullivan, "Wife of Daniel Sullivan, "
Ti e authorities, on repairing to the house of Daniel Sullivan, found the corpse of his wife on the bed beside the dying man. She had died an hour or two newtons.

bed beside the dying mao. She had died an hour or two previous.

Michael Newman, Troy street.
Dennis Sullivan, Central street.
Berjamin Mahoney, Spring street.
Cornelius Holland, Washington street.
Margaret Kelly, Stone lane.
James Moran, Hospital.
Moran was arrested on Saturday night for stealing pig iron, and placed in the look up, under the market. Duning the night he was attacked with the cholers, and was removed to the Hospital, where he died on Sunday afternoon.

James Redfern (English), Pleasant street.
Mr. R., we harn, was recovering from a bowel complaint, and on Saturday ate a green apple, followed at night by a plendful supply of lobster.
Next day he was a corpse.

A colld of John Costigun, Stone lane, sged four tears.

A coild of John Costigun, Stone lane, aged four jears.

Hambh Quigley, a child, Town avenue, five years. John Sullivan, Inch street.

Catharine Sullivan, Central street, in same house with J. Holland.

The mother of Gatharine Sullivan, do.

A child of J. Holland, do.
Jerem'ah Harrington, Shove's block.
John Kilbride, Granite street.

T-ken en Suncay night, about 12 o'clock, and died text morning about 8.

Mis. Joanna Harrington (formerly Kelly).
Manifed on Saturday night—friends kept up a "jollification" all night—retired about 5 Sunday merning, and died about 10 o'clock Sunday night.
John Harrington, Stone lane.

Jeremiah Shay and his two children, Stone lane.
A Mr Shay, relative of Jeremiah, Stone lane.
John D. Sullvan, Eighth street.
Morty McCarty.

Timothy Sullivan, a boy, Inch street.
John Costigue, Stone lane.
Rebert Heward, Town avenus.
Joseph Gosling, Beaferd street, a boy fourteen years of age.

This led was at work in the Pocasset mill on

Joseph Gosney, Besterd Siece, Poesset mill on Triesday afternoon—went home at five o'clock, unwell, and the dabout one o'clock yesterday. The physicians pronounced hit case one of cholera. Elizabeth Sullivan, Stone lane.

A child narned Kelly, Stone lane.

A Mrs. Sullivan, between Seventh and Eighth street.

treete.

The above list comprises all the cheiera cases

The above het comprises all the chelera cases, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, which have terminated fatally. Very few of those who have been attacked have recovered.

The disease, it is believed, has now about subsided, having been confined mainly to that class among whom it originated.

This calamity may be traced principally to the use of intonicating fiquor, and to the poisonous nature of the miserable stuff used as such. Very many of those who fell victims had been indulging freely in the use of liquor. We are informed on the best authority that same of the children, even, had this vite compound administered to them by their parents, who thus expected to ward off the disease. Many of the victims, too, as soon as attacked, were absurder edity their relatives, some of whom seemed only anxious to possess themselves of whatever money, clething, &c., the poor unfortunates possesed. Little or no regard was paid to the remadice piece, and by the physician, and many of the patients, both woulds and children, undoubtedly periabled from want of proper care and attention.

Between the 20th and 26th of August, forty-two deaths occurred in Charleston, &c., twenty of which were from yellow fever.

There were esven interments in Savannah on the 28 h alt, six of which were deaths from yellow fever.

The Besten Traveller of the 1st inst. says:—We

fever.
The Boston Traveller of the 1st inst. says :-- We The Boaton Traveller of the 1st inst. says: —We understand that the choicen still continues its ravages at Fell River, and the great at panic exists among the lower classes. The number of deaths yesterdar was as large as on any provious day, but could not be correctly accretaised, it being reported by some as high as twenty-five or thirty. The true number, however, was probably much less than that. It is stated that handreds have fled to Boston and Providence, while scores have retreated to the woods near Fall River.

The sik in many cases are natirally described as

woods near Fall River.

The sikk in many cases are entirely descrited as soon as they are taken with the disease, and this greatly augments the number of deaths. In one instance a mother was found slone in a house with the crisse of her daughter lying upon the floor. The remainder of the family had fled to the words. The rain of to day will probably drive many from their forest retreat.

Two obysicious who have been in almost constant attendance on the sick are quite ill, but their sickness is attributed to over exertion rather than cholers.

sickness is attributed to over exertion rather than cholera.

Frath of an empton from fear of Cholera.

(From the Hamilton (Cazada Week,) Spectator.)

If the history of all the cholera cases in this city were on well known to uses that relating to the untimely death of this gentleman, our wonder would cease to be, not that the deaths were so many, but that they were so few. Mr. Wilson was one of the editors of the Inform France, and a native of Edinburg. He was one of the new school of phrenological doctors, but unlike all the rest, who prove the finith of the apothogm that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," ha did not attempt to show his wire of harbing by ridiculing everything that all other men fixed carrect; on the contrary, Mr. Wilson was presented of deep religious feeling; he was also extrict School Temperance sind an amilible man. He had not it into his head but the present Russian war and the restlictor were the prelude to the ratificant min. He shought that only the which would engage in the war and all one apothor, and when there would commence. From the first day that cholera appears in the sity, poor Mr. Wilson seemed to be altored distracted, and would never go abroad except with a bottle of cholera mixaure in his had, and a parcel of chlaride of him in his pocked; and he regulated by distracted, and would never go abroad except with a bottle of cholera mixaure in his hand, and a parcel of chlaride of him in his pocked; and he regulated by distracted, and well as every go abroad except with a bottle of cholera mixaure in his hand, and a parcel of chlaride of him in his pocked; and he regulated by distracted, and well as every go abroad except with a bottle of cholera mixaure in his hand, and a parcel of chlaride of him in his pocked; and he regulated by distracted, and well as every go abroad except with a bottle of children hill sink change in his action, and was orcharded in the water orchards in the viculity of where they lived—at the bottom of Bay street. The cousequence of all this was

doubt but the immediate causes gould immediately be apparent. Children poison themselves by eating garbage, and their parents die from fear or exhau-tion by waiting on them.

METHOD OF CURING THE YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA A. soon as any person is attacked with the yellow fee'er, he is bled profusely in both arms, and cupped in the abdymen; total diet of vegetable food; for divink, give the patient as much cold lemonade or crangeade us he wants; when the patient bleeds through the inouth, the lemonade must be made with water and a few drops of sulpluric axid sweetened with space.

tient biceds through the arouth, the lemonade must be made with water and a few drops of sulplaric acid, sweetened with sugar.

Very warm foot baths and administered, and cataplasms made of mustard and whees flour, in equal quantities, in hot water, are applied warm to the soles of the feet, legs and arous.

Clysters (injections) of oil of almonds, or of olive, are continually given, also made of depoctions of marshmaliow (malvo) or flaxased, as warm as the body requires. The object of these injection is to keep the bown is open. Many doctors in Cula make the patients take large doses of oil of alaxonist, which also aid to keep the intestines open, principally when taken from the beginning.

Quinine administered either internally or externally produces mortal effect in this disease. No quit ine or calomel must be used in this fever.

The total diet of food will cease when the flavor disappears, then taking great care in the rise of food, as relapses are fatal.

As the patient will be very weak, he must only take during the first three days, three or four cross of broth a day, made with yeang chickens; the following three days he may take some bread or very miscelli soup in very small quantities, three times a day; in the following three days the convalescent may at some chicken for dinner.

Of course the attending physiciam directs when or how to administer all the above, according to the state of the patient.

It is, perhaps, well for those persons who do not know to administer all the above, according to the state of the patient.

It is, perhaps, well for those persons who do not know to find the patient should at once make use of the above method.

TELEGRAPHIC. YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 2, 1854.

The report that yellow fever had made its appearance

At Savannah two new cases have been reported, but they are now convalescent. At Charleston the disease appears to be on the increase, six deaths having covered them on Thursday.

MORTALITY IN BOSTON. There were 107 deaths in this city for the week ending at noon to-day. Of the deaths, 12 were from cholers,

and 18 from dysentery, white 31 were of children unde one year of age. The decrease from last week is 28. MODEALITY OF PHILADELPHIA .- WEATHER, &C.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1854.

The deaths in this city for the past week were three hundred and one; of cholers, twenty three, which is fifteen less than last week. The thermometer stands at eighty degrees. It has been

Running over a Child in Fourth Avenue

cloudy all day, but we have had no rain.

TWO AFFIDAVITS IN THE CASE. A few days ago we published a paragraph detail ing a shocking accident at the corner of Twenty sixth street and Fourth avenue. The day following we published the communication from G. W. Homan & Co., denying the first account. We have now received two affidavits substantiating the statement os first made, and that the truth may be known we freely give them a place in our columns together

with the articles before published.

A LITTLE GIBL ZUN OVEN BY AN OFFIBUS.
Yesterday afternoor, about half-past one o'clock, living girl about eight er ten years of age, whose name or residence we did not ascertain, was run ever on the sourcer of Twenty such attect and Fourth arout, and seriously injured by stage No. 842 running through sydnuc C, Fourteenth attect, Third avenue, and Twenty-sixth attect. The little suffertr was taken to the Twenty first ward Police station, and modela aid sent for. This is the third person runsover in the same vicinity by the same line of stages within three months past. A jury might peasibly be able to suggest a remedy for such repeated acts of negligance. It is a great wonder that the weight of a heavy omnibus did not crush the very lifecut of the little girl above alluded to, yet we are informed there are hopes of her recovery, although the stage run over her shoulder and trigh.

TO THE EDNOR OF THE HERALD.

out of the little girl above alluded to, yet we are informed they are hopes of her recovery, although the stage run over her shoulder and difgh.

The statement in yesterlay's librall respecting the accident at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, is incorrect. The stage 842 did not passover the little girl but run against her, and it is the first accident of the kind that has happened to our line, and not the third, as stated. Our crivers are a good, careful set of men: and are given plate, particular instructions to crive slow when going around the corners, or passing over the rail track. By contradicting the statement, you will nuch abigs yours, traly.

City and County of Lieu Fork to—Charles Mason, provision dealer, on the corner of Twenty sixth attrect and Fourtz avenue, in sails city, being duly exorus, says, that on the — day of June last, a man by the name of Nicholas Fitzsimmons fell from and was run over by one of the Twenty sixth street line of stages, on the corner of Twenty sixth street line of stages, on the corner of Twenty sixth street han country avenue, in an otherwise severely hurt; that sail Fitzsimmons was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he lay for a long time in a very critical constition, his life being despaired of ty his friends and medical extendants. Deponent further says, that he saw a yasing bey, about the age of twelve or furtices years, not a mouth after the above occurrence, dragged out from made the fore wheel of one of the same stages in the assue virinity, who was in imminent danger of instant death, the wheel of the stage having been choked "ay the little fellow's body being in front of it, and thus prevented from actually running over him. Bey near further says, that he sheel of the stage having been choked "ay the little fellow's body being in front of it, and thus prevented from actually running over him. Bey near further says, that he as a physician, keoplayed of the stage from hein as the health as a physician, keoplayed and the stage from hein, and that

A Fra Democratic Convention was held at Harisburg on the 30th alt., composed of delegates from various sections of Pennsylvas ha. It was determined to various sections of Pennsylvas in. It was determined to withdraw Mr Pells as their candidate for Governor, and resolutions at dersing Judge Politack's views on the slavery and termorrance quistions, as satisfactery, and recommending him to the support of the friends of fraction and prohibition, were adopted.

The next session of the Legislature of Missouri will stand as follows:—

Wrigs. 62
Eapton democrats 33
Anties. 61

A PROBESTORY LIQUOR LAW IN CANADA.—The A PROPHISTORY LIQUOR LAW IN CANADA.—The Montreal Pilot says that a resolute effort is now being made by the giventes of temp grance in the Canadian provinces for the enactment of a law to prohibit the sale of intexicating crinks. The probability is that the effort will be successfol, for when the proposition was last brought before Parliament it was lost by but a single vote, and since then a large number of candicates have ple aged themselves that if a sufficient number of petit ons be presented to show the unequivocal approvs, of the people, a majority of the members will volus for the law. Thus the eractment of the law depends chiefly upon the people.

Another Metera.—Another remarkable meteor was seen at Nabrat on the evening of the 30th nlt., at seven c'clock, in the south, passing to the northwest, at about 35 degrees altitude. Its motion was not very rapid, and it appeared as a bright ball of fire, emitting in its course a strong light. But the more uncommon feature presented was the continued appearance, after the meteor bad passed out of view, of a brilliant zig asg line of light, very learly defined, which remained more than five minutes—in far t long enough to arimit of examination through the telescope. It is hoped that this extraordinary phenomenon may be described by other observers, especially where it may have been seen to explode

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE EUROPA

THE RECIPROCATY TREATY

MORE VIEWS ON THE SAN JEAN AFFAIR.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN,

LONDON, August 18, 1854.

The London Press and the Bombardment of Grey-town-Tie Eastern War-The Bear Tickling the Lamb in Poland-The Murder of Abbas Pacha Confirmed-Monarchy at a Discount in Europe -The English Government Anxious to put a Stop to the Wes-The London Times Accused of Stock Jolbing-The Russians Victorious in Asia,

\$c., \$c. The Times and Daily News declined to publish the English versions of the bombardment of Grey-town, brought home by the mail steamer La Plata, from the West Indies. The Morning Herald, Chronicland Post made the most of that version-

south of Russiu; the lette provails that the defeats and difficulties of Russia is kindling the fanatical apprit of 1812, especially now its enemies have turned invaders. Schamyl objects to any arrangement which will place Circas ste un der Turkish rule. Desperate fighting is going at a Bomarsund and the Aland isles. The Czar it granting liberal concessions to Poland. This may be owing to a dread of Poland being rebellions, or it may be done to damage and annoy hose is, which with its usual ingratitude has forgotten its dependence on Russia and has joined its mem ies. Some difficulties it is feared will interfere in . Aus tia entering the principalities, on account of 6 mer Pacha being loathe to allow the Austrians to interpose between him and the Russians.

The English troops are st uving and dying from cholera on the Danube. This food that has been sent out to them is bad and it isufficient. The Engglish government is always a heated by victualling contractors. It is believed that all the preserved meats that poor Sir John Franklin took out were nothing but carrion and staff that could never be

meats that poor Sir John Tran klin took out were nothing but carrion and while that could never be made use of. The English must resort to the good old Turkish custom of mailing the carr of their cheating butchers and bakers to their own disprosts. Queen Christina, of Spain, is to be kept it appears and tried, to make her disgorge what see has robbed the nation of. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has had the audacity to retain Lawley as his private secretary, notwithstanding it has been proved that he went to the stack exchange with the government secrets that he was entrusted with.

It now turns out that Abbas Pacha, the late Pacha of Egypt, was murdered by his own mavelukes, and that for seasonality and crucity he equalled the odious potentates of antiquity. Had he had his descris he should have been buried alive beneath the plains of Socom and Gomorrait. All is mystery about the Crimea expedition. Some people doubt it altogether. Whether the falsencods which have been circulated respecting it are for the purpose of mystifying England or Russis, no one can at present tell. The electric telegraph is a perfect nuisance in Euro-e. This sublume and useful invention is prostituted by the absolutest governments to the viest purposes, that of propagating falsehood. All monarchists are shocked at the private and public characters of some of the European monarchs. The King of Prussin is openly spoken of by the most respectable pertions of the prescit Europea, a diagusting drunkard. Reports appear in the court direction of the prescit Europea a diagusting drunkard. Reports appear in the court direction of the prescit Europea, while in a state of beastly intuxication. Heavy including the produce of the falsendard, and if it is in England, what must it be in Prussia, Spain and Naples, where ever ything is doomed in England, and if it is in England, what must it be in Prussia, Spain and Naples, where ever ything is doomed to begrade it. We know what is thought of it in Hungary, Poland, and Italy. Everything is prepared fo Everything is prepared for a general rising in those three countries as soon as any actions blow is struck by the helligerent powers. The new king of Saxoby he helligerent powers he helligerent hellig helli

Pages, Timesday, August 17, 1854. Febe of St. Napoleon Ceremonics, Rejoicings and Souvenirs-The Mimic Seige of Silistria in the Champ de Mas - The Brench in their Holiday Gar - The Illuminations in the Champs Elysbe-Payment of the Great Emperor's Legacies, &c.

Their prescriptive love of spectacle and nations veneration for every solemnity which can possibly fall under the desermination of fête, was, probably never more conspicuously, instanced by the French than en Tuesday last, the 15th of Appust—the dies natalis of Napoleon the Great. It was also the hast of the Assumption, a day of sacred observance in the Roman Catbolic hierarchy; and if temples replete to overflowing, streets undisturbed by their dinary commerce, and decent tranquility and decorum everywhera till 12 o'clack were to be received-and I know no reason why they should not, as proofs of the sincerity and devotion of ball

then, were the religious rites of ." tenaciously observed, than those for pertained to it as a commemor mately associated with the m tional glory of France.

those localities which were of the great Napoleon, t am not prepared to sa existing dynasty of F' contrary-and which, x ly observed with not os

much disposed to thed